

Begin's coalition partners hammer out hard-line Israeli peace policy

TEL AVIV, June 17 (Agencies). — The prospective ultra-nationalist and religious partners in Israel's new coalition, today tried to hammer out a tough policy towards the Arabs and the occupied West Bank that incorporates a small loophole which could allow Israel to attend a Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Premier-designate Menachem Begin is expected to announce his rightwing government next week. It will include controversial former military leader Moshe Dayan as foreign minister, and ultra-orthodox religious Jews as ministers of interior, religious affairs and education. The coalition negotiations

are taking place between Israel's rightwing and religious parties. These are Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, main victor in last month's elections, and the National Religious Party (NRP) and two small ultra-orthodox groups. Today they worked to draft a policy document combining a hardline approach with apparent loopholes which would allow negotiations with the Arabs for a Middle East settlement.

The Likud Party has drafted a 21-point coalition policy statement, and was today discussing it with its prospective partners. Mr. Begin is due to form his cabinet on Monday, and expects to present it to the Knesset on Tuesday. The draft says that "the Jewish people have an eternal historical right to the land of Israel," and "the government shall plan, establish and encourage urban and rural settlements on the soil of the homeland in accordance with Zionist ideals and national security needs."

Mr. Begin and his Likud followers have interpreted "the land of Israel" as containing both the state of Israel within its borders as they were prior to the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and the occupied West Bank. But while the coalition's draft guidelines speak of "historical rights," they also provide for peace negotiations with the Arabs "without prior conditions."

Likud "moderates" say this leaves the door open for negotiations over the West Bank. The draft guidelines also reiterate Israel's readiness to negotiate with its Arab neighbours, to take part in a reconvened Geneva conference, and to honour international commitments undertaken by previous Israeli governments.

On the other hand, the draft programme holds open the possibility of outright Israeli annexation of the West Bank, if the government obtained parliamentary approval for such a move, but says this could not happen while peace negotiations were under way. Mr. Begin's government said it would consider itself bound by partial agreements signed by preceding Israeli governments in the absence of an overall peace agreement, but underlined that "the government has been mandated by the Knesset to apply Israeli law to every part of Israel's territory."

This authority, the statement said, "will not be utilised as long as peace negotiations continue between Israel and its neighbours. The government will not apply Israeli law (on occupied territories) except insofar as political imperatives are concerned and in conformity with a date which it deems appropriate after receiving the approval of parliament."

Likud "moderates" say this formulation is intended to give a stronger hand to Israeli negotiators in bargaining with the Arabs for a peace settlement. Israel's reformist Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) withdrew from talks on joining the Likud coalition earlier this week due to their disagreement over the future of the West Bank.

Schmidt calls halt to export of processing plants

BONN, June 17 (R). — West Germany has decided to halt exports of nuclear reprocessing plant, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced today.

Herr Schmidt told a news conference that existing contracts would not be affected.

Herr Schmidt said the government reached its decision after consultations today with the West German Council for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy. He said the decision was also discussed at the two-day summit which has just ended between himself and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

With the French president standing beside him at the news conference, Herr Schmidt said the two governments were in full agreement on their nuclear energy policy.

Arab Boycott Office cuts off raw materials to uncooperative U.S. firms

ALEXANDRIA, June 17 (R). — Officials of the Arab League's Boycott of Israel Office announced today an embargo on raw material supplies to any American firm which refuses to observe boycott regulations.

The League's Boycott Office said in a statement: "American firms that refuse to respect Arab legislation will not, under any conditions, be permitted to obtain raw materials found in Arab markets."

It did not specify which raw materials were involved. The statement was devoted mainly to comment on newly-introduced American legislation barring U.S. firms from adhering to boycott regulations, and said the Boycott Office would not accept any foreign regulations aimed at restricting Arab activities.

Earlier this month, the U.S. House of Representatives approved legislation under which American firms are not allowed to abide to anti-Israeli con-

ditions of trade with Arab countries. The statement said the American legislation would hurt the American economy more than that of the Arab countries.

It said the Arab boycott was not based on race or religion but was directed against Israel which "occupied Arab lands and refused to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

A boycott conference began here on June 6 to consider, among other things, ways of countering the U.S. anti-boycott legislation.

It formed a five-member committee made up of Egypt, Syria, Kuwait, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which recommended the statement issued today. The conference will continue meetings for two more days. It has already decided to remove the names of 28 would-be firms and companies from the boycott blacklist. The names were not revealed.

Euro security meet adopts procedural guidelines

BELGRADE, June 17 (R). — The European security conference today overcame the first obstacle on its way to a debate on the sensitive issue of human rights by adopting a short set of procedural guidelines.

The 35-state conference, without voting, quickly agreed a six-point agenda drafted by Spain. The agenda for the preparatory talks was pushed through by simple consensus, supported by the Soviet Union, and Western governments, with no opposition.

This approval cleared the decks for discussion about a higher-level conference in Belgrade next autumn, where East-West detente and the communist record on human rights will be fully assessed.

Western delegates among the 200 diplomats present were delighted by the swift progress of the preparatory agenda. "It looks as if we are going to get moving pretty fast," a U.S. diplomat said. The United States and Canada are both taking part in the conference, together with all the European nations except Albania.

British officials said they would press for immediate discussion of a detailed procedural blueprint tabled on behalf of the European Economic Community when the conference opened on Wednesday.

U.S. chief delegate Albert W. Sherer, co-sponsor of the procedural draft, told reporters: "I think we will have some problems about the agenda."

The West is pressing for unfettered debate at the full conference on all three "baskets" of principles endorsed by the first European security summit in Helsinki two years ago. The baskets covered security, trade cooperation, and human contacts.

U.S. and other Western delegates will also demand that the full conference stay in session "until it has fulfilled its mandate and has adopted a concluding document."

The Soviet bloc was expected to resist Western plans for detailed committee studies on human rights and other problems, and to press for a firm

cut-off date that would set limits on full debate, especially on human rights.

The preparatory agenda was introduced by Spain in an effort to cut through procedural red tape at the start. Informed sources said Spain acted on behalf of several small countries anxious to take a constructive initiative and to demonstrate independence from the big blocs.

The first two items on the preparatory agenda were already outdated before the guidelines were approved. The first item dealt with the opening of the conference on Wednesday, and the second called for adoption of the agenda.

The third point, with deep political undertones, called for "preparation of the agenda for the main meeting." Other agenda points provided for organisation of work and "other modalities" at the main conference, the starting date and duration, and adoption of a final document to wind-up the six-week preparatory stage.

Soviet delegate Yuli Vorontsov entered a reservation, saying the preparatory agenda should not be regarded as setting a precedent, conference officials reported.

The Soviet Union acted because the Spanish proposal listed the full conference agenda as the first substantive item, ahead of date and duration, which were listed first in ground rules for the 1977 meeting approved by the 1976 Helsinki summit.

The problem was overcome in minutes when West German and British diplomats drafted a compromise formula noting that the Spanish proposal "does not in any way prejudice the text of the Helsinki final act."

The West hopes the full conference can start on Oct. 3 and last for about 12 weeks, with at least five weeks of back-stage debate in committees. The committees would specialise in final act subjects, including the disputed third basket on human rights.



VICTIM -- Adults try to help a small child who was overcome by tear gas fired by police during demonstrations in the South African township of Soweto Thursday. The child was later admitted to a hospital in Soweto. Six people died in demonstrations in another township at Kibak. (See story page 6).

Lebanon asks U.S. to press Israel to stop shelling the south

BEIRUT, June 17 (Agencies). — Lebanon has asked the United States to intercede with Israel to stop shelling southern Lebanon, Lebanese newspaper reported today.

The request reportedly was made by Premier Selim Hoss during talks he had yesterday with U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker in a related effort to stop hostilities in southern Lebanon between rightist forces backed by Israel and Lebanese leftist and Palestinian forces. Mr. Selim Hoss asked Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat yesterday to put pressure on Palestinian guerrilla groups to withdraw from positions along the Israeli border, newspaper said.

In addition, Defence and Foreign Minister Fouad Boutros planned to appeal to the Soviet Union to intercede with Palestinian leaders to pull back their forces from the border, the rightist Phalange Party newspaper Al 'Amal said. Mr. Boutros also planned to ask ambassadors of other countries in the United Nations Security Council to exert efforts to cool off the situation in southern Lebanon, Al 'Amal said.

Some Lebanese politicians suggested recently stationing U.N. peace-keeping forces along the border. But former Premier Rashid Karami said that Arab governments would object to that at present so that it would be "completely impossible to implement" such a decision.

Meanwhile travellers from the south reported today that 13 civilians have been wounded in the latest round of artillery duels between leftist and rightist forces in the southern area. The travellers said that three of the casualties were caused by mortar fire that came from inside Israel.

Exchanges of artillery fire continued intermittently for two and a half hours this morning between rightist forces in Marjeyoun and Qle'a and forces of the leftist-Palestinian alliance to the east and west, they said.

The travellers said that further south intermittent artillery fire on the leftist stronghold at Bint Jbeil, 4 kms from the Israeli border, led to the five latest casualties.

They said eight people were injured in exchanges of fire during the night. Israeli reconnaissance planes circled the area to the west of the Palestinian-held Crusader fortress at Beaufort this morning, they said.

The sources described Israel's aerial activity as the most intense in months and said it had increased Palestinian and leftist fears of an imminent attack on their positions in the volatile south.

Such fears were voiced by Palestinian officials earlier this week, following reports that Israeli sappers had extended road-building operations inside southern Lebanon to a new stretch of road on the southwestern slope of Mount Hermon, near the frontier with Lebanese and Syrian Golan Heights.

Yesterday the commander of rightwing forces in southern Lebanon, Maj. Saad Haddad, claimed that Syria was bombarding an embattled rightwing enclave near the Lebanese frontier with Israel.

There has been no official comment from Lebanon, Syria or Israel on the charge, the first rightwing allegation of direct Syrian involvement in the south.

One senior diplomat here commented that the major's allegation could be a prelude to an attempt by his forces to break out of the leftist-Palestinian encirclement on Lebanese territory.

"The situation in the south over the past few days has given rise to grave concern," the diplomat said. The rightist enclave, stretching from a line south of the border village of Kfar Kila to Marjeyoun farther north, has been cut off from supplies through Lebanese territory since a major leftist-Palestinian offensive last April resulted in the capture of two strategic hilltop towns in the area.

Since then the enclave has depended on Israel from whom it received food, weapons and ammunition. Travellers from the south reported that overnight artillery and Israeli positions had left eight wounded in the market town of Nabatieh overnight. Mortar and artillery fire on the leftist stronghold of Bint Jbeil farther south had led to five more casualties.

Lebanese and Palestinian leaders have described the south as a potential flashpoint of a fifth Arab-Israeli war and commented that the situation has increased over the last few days.

Observers here noted that an Israeli announcement earlier this week that the country's reserves would be called upon for manoeuvres was followed by Syrian tactical exercises two days later.

Mondale explains Carter's M.E. policy No Israeli withdrawal unless Arabs agree to real Mideast peace

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17 (R). — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale said today that Israel should not be asked to withdraw from occupied territory unless its Arab neighbours agreed to a real peace in the Middle East.

He also said President Carter believed a Palestinian homeland should be associated with Jordan, and Israel should have separate lines of defence in addition to recognised borders drawn up in negotiations with the Arabs. Mr. Mondale, in prepared remarks to the World Affairs Council of Northern California, appeared to disavow a separate, sovereign Palestinian state, which the Palestine Liberation Organisation is demanding.

But he said that the United States would not impose a solution of the Palestinian problem and would not try to force its ideas about Middle East borders on Arabs or Israelis.

He pledged that the United States would not weaken its military commitment to Israel and would never use such aid as a lever to force concessions from the Israelis in Middle East diplomacy.

"We do not intend to use our military aid as pressure on Israel," he said.

"If we have differences over military aid -- and we may have some -- it will be on military grounds or economic grounds, but no political grounds. If we have differences over diplomatic strategy -- and that could happen -- we will work this out on a political level."

Mr. Mondale's speech was the most comprehensive explanation given by an administration official of President Carter's M.E. policy.

It set the stage for the expected visit to Washington soon by Israeli Prime Minister-designate Menachem Begin, who is to introduce his cabinet to the Israeli parliament next week.

Mr. Begin has opposed President Carter's proposals for an Israeli withdrawal to 1967 borders with some modifications and for the creation of a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank.

Vice President Mondale today repeated the suggestion about future borders but said that at nations must feel secure behind borders, which must be recognised by all.

"On the one hand, there must be recognised borders," he said. "But, in addition, there could be separate lines of defence or other measures could enhance Israel's security."

He suggested that agreements that led to the separation of forces in the Sinai and on Golan Heights provided models of how Israel's security might be enhanced until confidence in a lasting peace could be fully developed.

In a Middle East settlement, "Israel could return to approximately the borders that existed prior to the war in 1967, albeit with minor modifications as negotiated among the parties, and yet retain security lines or other arrangements that would insure its safety as full confidence developed in a comprehensive peace," he said.

"Thus, with borders explicitly recognised and buttressed by security measures, and the process of peace unfolding, Israel's security would be great-

er than it is today." Mr. Mondale said the United States has made some progress persuading Arab leaders to recognise Israel's right to exist, however reluctantly.

But, he added, peace must be brought about in such a way that it could survive even if some of the Arab leaders nurtured aims to destroy Israel.

"... Israel should not be asked to withdraw unless it can secure in return a real peace from its neighbours," he said.

Speaking of the Palestinian problem, Mr. Mondale said two conditions had to be met. First, there must be a demonstrated willingness on the part of the Palestinians to live in peace alongside Israel.

Second, the Palestinians must be given a stake in peace "so that they will turn away from the violence of the past and toward a future in which they can express their legiti-

mate political aspirations peacefully." To achieve this goal he spoke of the "possibility of some arrangement for a Palestinian homeland or entity, preferably in association with Jordan."

The Vice President called for early direct talks between Israel and the Arabs and said it was important that the Geneva Middle East conference should be resumed this year. Mr. Mondale said President Carter's policy was based on three main precepts: -- A commitment to a genuine and lasting peace demonstrated by concrete acts to normalise relations among Middle East countries, -- The establishment of borders for Israel which were recognised by all and could be kept secure, and -- A fair solution to the problem of the Palestinians.

Lebanon agrees to attend Arab summit

BEIRUT, June 17 (AFP). — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has agreed to take part in an Arab summit on the Middle East, Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treiki said here today.

Mr. Treiki, who is on a tour of Arab capitals aimed at getting agreement from heads of state for the Libyan-proposed summit, delivered a message to President Sarkis from Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi about the proposal. He was also to pass a message from the Libyan leader to Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat.

The region's situation had brought complete agreement from Lebanese leaders on the need to organise an Arab meeting at the highest level, he said.

Mr. Treiki said on arrival here from Amman that Libya had suggested certain items for the summit's agenda. These dealt with the Palestinian cause, occupied Arab territories, Arab solidarity and economic cooperation between Arab countries.

July 20 has been set "in principle" for the summit, preceded on July 16 by a foreign ministers' meeting, but a final date will not be set before all countries have been consulted.

Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and North Yemen have already agreed to the summit.

Mr. Treiki was due to leave for Kuwait later today.

King Carlos asks Suarez to form new government

MADRID, June 17 (AFP). — Premier Adolfo Suarez announced today that King Juan Carlos has asked him to form a new government in the wake of Wednesday's general elections.

Premier Suarez, whose Democratic Centre coalition grouping looked unlikely late today to secure an absolute majority in parliament, made the announcement on television. With 10 per cent of the election results still to come in, the premier's Democratic Centre was comfortably placed, however, to finish up as the biggest grouping in the Chamber of Deputies.

The likely composition of the 350-seat Chamber of Deputies was: Centrist Union -- 168 seats, Socialist Workers -- 116, Communists 22, Popular Alliance -- 6 and other parties -- 24.

Although it held only a slight lead over the Socialist Workers Party in votes cast, the proportional representation system had given it a handsome advantage.

Mr. Suarez told viewers that, in keeping with the constitution, that government had resigned during a cabinet meeting today.

He said the new team would be composed of members "capable of solving the economic and social problems facing Spain at this new stage."

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Rhodesia attacks Mozambique again

MAPUTO, June 17 (R). — The Mozambique army High Command today charged that Rhodesia had launched a fresh attack across the border and that fighting was still going on.

The command issued a statement saying Rhodesian troops attacked the district of Mussurizze in Manica Province six days ago backed by heavy artillery, armoured cars and planes.

The Rhodesians had also tried to advance into the interior, but the Mozambique army had launched an offensive against them. Fighting was still going on, the statement said.

In a separate development, Mozambique Radio reported that President Samora Machel of Mozambique has gone to the northern city of Nampula for talks with Rhodesian officials.

Arafat: Palestinian cause essential in M.E. talks

LONDON, June 17 (R). — Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat emphasised in a television interview shown here last night that no reconvened Middle East conference could be held unless the Palestinian cause was the central focus.

Asked what was the smallest area that he would accept as a Palestinian state, the PLO leader replied: "We are not speaking about states when we have a home to live, which means to us a lot as Palestinians."

we are the important number in this equation." Mr. Arafat added: "According to our National Palestinian Congress we will establish our independent state on a part of Palestine from which the Israeli occupation forces were expelled."

He said in a commercial television documentary programme on the Middle East: "We are the core of the whole problem in this area. You can't neglect the Palestinians, and it is very important to say that

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Voting for Israel's trade unions federation on June 21 will gauge possible shift in public opinion since the general elections

By Hugh Orzel

TEL AVIV, June 17 (R). — Israel will have a unique opportunity on June 21 to gauge the shift in public opinion since the surprise upset of the Labour Party in last month's general elections.

On that date elections will be held to the 1,500-member council of the Histadrut, Israel's powerful trades union federation.

Under Israel's proportional representation system to a single-chamber parliament, no by-elections are held which can indicate emerging trends among voters. This may be one of the reasons for the complete surprise at the extent of Labour's decline.

Under this type of voting, which many Israelis hope will be changed by the new government, ballots are cast for lists, not individual candidates. If a member dies or resigns, or is forced to give up his seat for any reason, no new by-election is held to fill it. The next man on the party's list of candidates simply moves up into the vacant Knesset seat.

A majority of Israel's employed population are members of the trades union federation, partly because of the benefits of the automatic membership in the sick fund it provides.

The electoral rolls for the Histadrut elections thus include over 60 per cent of the national election rolls. The results of the poll can therefore provide a clear enough picture of the national voting pattern.

A lively pre-election campaign is now in progress, while the process of coalition negotiations goes on. All parties are trying to reverse their setbacks in the parliamentary election or to consolidate their gains.

Labour leaders hope the trade union poll will show that their May losses were due to a protest vote. Those of Likud hope they will indicate satisfaction with Mr. Begin's leadership. The Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), a newcomer to the Knesset election, hopes the vote will show that it is here to stay.

Local government elections at the end of the year will provide yet another indication of public opinion, nearly a year after the new government has been in power.

Because of this, the pre-election campaign in November will probably have little to do with local government issues. Some

of the mayors will be elected by direct ballot and the vote may cut across party lines.

In occupied Jerusalem, for example, pro-and anti-Labour voters may cast their ballots for or against Labour mayor Teddy Kollek on the strength of his personality and his record rather than because of his party. The same holds true for Tel Aviv's Likud Mayor Shlomo Lahat.

For many decades the Histadrut has prided itself on being a trade union federation with a difference. During the early days of Jewish settlement in Israel it was the operating arm of the founding fathers, imbued with ideals of socialism and the dignity of labour.

To give it added strength in its early years it was established as a highly-centralised organisation.

Its early concentration on the building up of cooperatives -- in production and services, mainly construction, transport, banking and health services -- led through the years to the Histadrut becoming the country's largest and most powerful industrial enterprise through its Hevat Ovdim holding company.

It was thus an employer itself while representing the workers against itself and against private enterprise.

For many years individuals and groups broadly represented by the rightwing Likud alliance, which emerged victorious in last month's parliamentary elections for the first time in 29 years, refused to have anything to do with the Histadrut. They were not members and had no voting rights in it.

Histadrut elections were internal affairs -- competitions

between factions and individuals -- with no effects on or indications of political trends within the population as a whole.

It was only in 1964 that a group founded on the ultra-rightwing Herut Party -- the core of the Likud alliance led by Mr. Menachem Begin, joined the trade union federation as the "blue-white group" (the national Israeli colours).

As the Gahal Party (Herut-Liberal Party bloc), they first stood for elections to the Histadrut council at its 10th convention in 1965, polling 15.2 per cent of the vote.

In the previous elections to the ninth convention in 1961 the leftwing parties represented within today's Labour alignment had won 88 per cent of the council seats. With the entry of the Gahal Party inside the Histadrut, Labour's poll dropped to 77 per cent in 1965.

The slow drop in the percentage of votes cast for Labour, and the slow rise in Herut-Likud support, was also taking place in parliamentary elections.

The writing was on the wall, but few political analysts appeared to have noticed the signs which hinted at a major shift in traditional Israeli alliances.

Four years later, at the 11th convention in 1969, Labour's share of the Histadrut vote had declined further to 65 per cent while that of Gahal-Likud had risen to 22.7 per cent. The Independent Liberals won 5.7 per cent.

In the elections to the last (12th) convention held simultaneously with the post-1973 general parliamentary elections, Labour's share dropped again to 62.5 per cent while that of the rightwing party rose slightly but steadily to 22.7 per cent, with the Independent Liberals holding steady at just under six per cent.

Absurdity's loophole By Bassam Bishuti

On the cynicism of chess games

It is intriguing to watch the moves in the game through which a politician rises to the top post in his country. They look like the moves in a game of chess; but only from the outside. Us, mere mortals, cannot have the privilege of any vantage point of view better than the one provided by the snippets of information we are allowed to glean from the news. Thus, only a handful of people would know what has exactly been happening in Moscow's Kremlin to bring Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev to the position of President of the USSR.

But even from the little that the news provides, one finds oneself seductively drawn into watching a refined and highly civilised match of skills. For years, the leadership of the Soviet Union appears stable. The same faces retain their respective jobs and the state machinery runs smoothly. You begin to think that your earlier observation on the greed of men for more and more power was wrong; that here you have human beings who are content with what they have. Then, suddenly, an item of news or two forces open in your mind that old avenue of cynicism -- something seems to be going on in there. And if your old cynicism had been extinguished as to have let you become a real innocent, news analysts will take care of that. As soon as the latest hit of news is known you get yards of paper on the teleprinter telling you what this news "really" means.

News analysts are an open-eyed lot and cynicism must surely be their best qualification for the job they do. They jump on the least development and "analyse" it into its most wicked parts. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, we are told, was not found to deserve the post of Soviet president because of his great qualifications but because he has been engaged in a shady game of intrigue. The Supreme Soviet -- the parliament of 1,517 deputies -- did not unanimously elect Comrade Brezhnev to the presidency because each and every one of the deputies thought that the comrade earned the post for his hard work but because each and every one of the deputies was given "an offer they couldn't refuse" -- not many deputies, we are made to understand, like to spend the rest of their lives in Siberia. The former President, Comrade Nikolai Podgorny, was not suddenly dropped -- unanimously by the 1,517 deputies -- from his post "at his own request in connection with his retirement on pension," but because

se he was an obstacle to Comrade Brezhnev's ascent.

News analysts do not ever want to understand that Comrade Podgorny is 74 years old and is, thus, due for retirement, whereas Comrade Brezhnev is only 70 years young. Furthermore, news analysts are so cynical that they insist on imagining that the committee which recently revised the Soviet Constitution deliberately weighted the new constitution in favour of the party instead of the state in order to give more power to the leader of the party, who is none other than Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

News analysts are such a nasty lot that even when they are not engaged in "analysing" but in relating straight items of fact they still like to prick our colourful balloons of illusion. They tell us that Comrade Brezhnev started life as a steel-mill engineer and after a career of some 40 years now holds the two highest positions in his country. But rather than tell us how hard-working his career was, and rather than tell us how proud Comrade Brezhnev's mother must be of him now, they list for us the titles he acquired, the supposed political intrigues he played on poor, likeable Comrade Nikita Khrushchev to oust him from power in the 1960s and, finally, they crown this career of glory with the limp, matter-of-fact statement that Comrade Brezhnev "now holds more of the trappings of power than any Soviet leader apart from (Comrade) Joseph Stalin."

Well there they are! Comrade Brezhnev is not the monster they're trying to show us he is; he hasn't amassed that many titles or acquired that much power. By their own admission, Comrade Stalin had more titles and more power. Comrade Brezhnev is only Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party and President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Marshal of the Soviet Union and he "heads the semi-secret" State Defence Union and is Chairman of the Constitutional Committee. For one thing, he is not prime minister because Comrade Alexei Kosygin is Prime Minister -- and he is not retired yet. There are many, many more titles in the Soviet Union that Comrade Brezhnev does not hold. He is not foreign minister and he is not agriculture minister and he is not many other ministers. But news analysts are cynical by nature it seems. Once they've decided that the man is hungry for more power they'll forget all the hard facts that don't improve their argument and state the facts that do.

The eye of a needle

It is far easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a Middle East peace settlement to worm its way through the loophole provided in the foreign policy statement issued by Mr. Menachem Begin and his prospective coalition partners.

The document asserts that the "Jewish people have an eternal historical right to the land of Israel," which clearly includes the West Bank in the eyes of the motley crew of ultra-nationalist and ultra-religious parties which are about to form the next Israeli government. After saying that, and bluntly affirming the determination to establish settlements in the "Jewish homeland", what sense is left in the invitation to the Arabs to come to the negotiating table without preconditions and for each side to bring along "any proposal it deems appropriate?"

The implied promise to withhold annexation so long as the Arabs agree to come to the conference table is frankly a tool of pressure to force the Arabs into puerile and merely formal negotiations whose fate is already doomed. An invitation to hold talks as though there were no preconditions is just not good enough. The Arabs know that Mr. Begin regards the West Bank as an inalienable part of the Jewish state and as such not negotiable.

In fact, aren't Mr. Begin and his partners holding the West Bank hostage in order to force the other side into a farcical round of negotiations? The threat of annexation hanging like an axe over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is not a convincing inducement, not because it would be beneath a Likud government to go ahead with it, but because Mr. Begin has decided that the annexation already took place ten years ago in all respects except in name. He has in fact told us that the term 'annexation' does not even apply to these territories, for he regards them as part of the land of Israel.

The inclusion of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the Jewish homeland by inference rather than by explicit mention, the reference to Israel's "right" to the territories in lieu of an announcement of intent to swallow them up is a narrow loophole indeed.

What could make the proposed discussions meaningful is a frank declaration by the Likud and its prospective coalition partners that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are negotiable so as to erase the prior declarations to the contrary. In other words, Mr. Begin must withdraw his preconditions, otherwise he is simply insulting the intelligence of his would be interlocutors.

The document that has been released leads us to suspect that the invitation to negotiate (which after all is not new -- Mr. Begin issued a similar invitation almost immediately after learning of his victory at the polls) is no more than a ploy to win world sympathy. The loophole now provided is so small that not even a grain of sand from the West Bank could pass through it.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies on Friday commented on the inauguration of Yarmouk University by His Majesty King Hussein.

In an editorial entitled "The university and society", Al Dustour said that the King in inaugurating the university wanted to add a "working mood" to the Silver Jubilee celebrations.

In his inauguration speech the King brought to light the insight that the university serves the society in saying: "The university is not above or outside the society, it is within the society and is called to support the society".

The King also explained how the coordination between the university and society should be. King Hussein brought to light the insight that the university in accompanying the "caravan of contemporary civilisation" with all its technology must at the same time give attention to human values and be guided by the precepts of Arab heritage.

Besides this the King brought out the idea that education is not merely a research process. Education is first and foremost training for being truthful to oneself, diligent and perseverant. The university is the place to develop these good aspects of the human being in order to serve the society.

The paper concluded that with these basic insights the university can always serve the society and fill the gap between scientific, spiritual and human values. This is the way to make science and technology tools for progress in accordance with human values and Arab heritage.

AL SHE'AB said that the Government of Irbid met yesterday with the King to celebrate the Silver Jubilee. It was a meeting in which the people expressed their love for King Hussein and their pride in his leadership.

The paper described how the people sang, cheered, and danced the "dabbkah" (Jordanian folk dance).

The paper mentioned how the King in his speech given to the university brought out insights into the social and cultural aspects of education. The King emphasised the fact that the university is a product of the nation and outlined its responsibility to serve the society and fulfil its ambitions through the use of modern techniques guided by the precepts of Arab civilisation and heritage.

The paper concluded that the Irbid celebrations expressed the love of Jordanians for their King. AL RAI said that yesterday was a significant day for the Irbid Governorate. The people rushed to meet their King to express their love, and loyalty and strengthen the ties with him. This was all manifested in the inauguration of Yarmouk University.

By Looking into his speech we can hope for a successful future for Jordan. Jordan is a country limited in resources but rich in determination and blessed with a courageous, wise and a sincere leader.

The paper added that the people realise the difficulties that King Hussein has undergone through the past 25 years in order for Jordan to progress in so many fields. The paper added that the people realise what King Hussein meant when he talked about the difficulties encountered in establishing a university which is supposed to be "the ears and eyes of the society open to the world", a university which is supposed to transform its role from "pioneer" to "guide and leader" in the society.

The paper concluded that yesterday was a significant day which enabled the people to open their hearts for their leader, and enabled the leader to direct the future concept of university education.

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Mr. Wael Karadeh, manager of the Bosch Jordan Diesel Electric Company in Jordan, has returned home from the Federal Republic of Germany after visiting Bosch divisions there.

The Bosch Foundation decided to set up the Mobile Bosch Products Exhibition-1977 in Amman after it was shown in Aleppo and Damascus owing to the economic progress in Syria and Jordan and the increase in requests for Bosch products in the Middle East region.

The Bosch products exhibition was held in Aleppo and Damascus last week by the Bosch Group of Stuttgart/West Germany.

Bosch is the leading European manufacturer of electrical, electronic and fuel-injection equipment for the international automotive industry. The company is well known also for being one of the leading power cool and home appliances producers and is successfully selling T.V. sets and home radios, car radios (Blaupunkt), film cameras and projectors (Bauer), radio-telephone and medical equipment and packing machinery. Bosch was founded in 1886 and within the last 90 years has become a multinational company, its sales totalling nearly eight billion Deutsche marks in 1977. Besides having many factories in the Federal Republic of Germany, Bosch products are made in France, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Iran, India, Australia, Malaysia, Brazil and the USA. Sales and service are organised worldwide.

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The ROBERT BOSCH FOUNDATION utilises the income received on its assets exclusively and directly for charitable purposes such as hospitals and for financing scientific studies especially in the medical field. The mobile exhibition is now in Amman, and will be open to the public for three days as of June 20, 1977.

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Mudar Badran: Discreet and full of life

First exhibition of Jordanian books opens

AMMAN (JNA). — Court Minister Amer Khammash opened the first Jordanian book exhibition at the Palace of Culture Friday evening.

The three-day exhibition, under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, contains 2,000 books written by Jordanians on various subjects, besides essays, periodicals and pamphlets on Jordan's development efforts.

It also includes a special pavilion for Ministry of Education textbooks.

Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf told reporters that the exhibition is a new experiment that will form the basis for a future collection of all that has been written about Jordan, whether by Jordanian, Arab or foreign authors.

Sharif Fawwaz expressed the hope that his ministry could hold the first international exhibition of Jordanian books next year.

This exhibition, he added, is considered as the first step towards the creation of a national library.

Utah archaeologists start work at Petra

AMMAN (J.T.). — A group of 21 University of Utah archaeologists led by Professor of Archaeology Dr. Phillip C. Hammond Friday started a two-month dig at Petra in search for clues to the lost culture of the Nabataeans, who five centuries controlled of the ancient world's most important trade routes.

Work centres on the area of the Sabt Temple. The archaeologists hope to uncover housing layers of the which may throw light on the first stages of Nabataean settlement at Petra.

The study will be made on the temple of the Winged Lion, which was used for the worship of the goddesses Al Uzza and Al Ghambish. It is the temple of its kind in Petra.

The dig also aims to uncover remains of houses which Nabataeans used up until the end of the Roman era.

Work, which will end on July 17, will be of particular importance in following up the discovery of Nabataean art and covering the relationship between Nabataean art and other civilisations, which flourished in neighbouring areas.

Dr. Hammond will hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities on the occasion of a centre for Nabataean finds.

His will be the fourth sum- of excavations for the Am-

erican expedition to Petra, a field school project of the Department of Anthropology and the Middle East Centre of the University of Utah in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Department of Antiquities.

Nabataean Dig in Egypt

After the eight-week field school, Dr. Hammond and his senior staff plan to conduct a month-long electronic survey of a site in Egypt also occupied by the Nabataeans.

"Petra was the capital of the Nabataean commercial empire but more than 1,000 sites in the vast area from the Dead Sea to the Sinai border of Egypt bear the marks of Nabataean occupation," Hammond says.

"The site we plan to survey is Shuqayfah in the eastern delta of Egypt. It was a Roman fortress and a Nabataean trade centre on the major caravan route through Sinai from Persia and India to Egypt. The site is completely unoccupied and has never been excavated.

"We are seeking permission and funding to excavate Shuqayfah as a summer field school giving students the opportunity to spend six weeks at Petra and then another six weeks at the new site.

Mobile Museums

The Department of Antiquities is in the process of implementing a project to set up a number of mobile museums.

The department's Director General, Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, said the museums would tour villages and towns with the aim of familiarising the inhabitants with the country's archaeological heritage.

The department supervises permanent museums in Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Petra, Madaba and the University of Jordan.

Dr. Al Hadidi further stated Thursday that the department will soon carry out excavations at Al Huson hill, believed to be one of the Roman Decapolis towns.

His department has just completed plans and studies of the site and allocated the money needed for the dig.

JORDAN TO TAKE PART IN TUNISIA TOURIST MEET

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the Executive Committee meeting of the Arab Tourism Union in Jerba, Tunisia on June 20.

He head of the Jordanian Tourism, Director General of Tourism Michel Hamameh, stated Thursday that the delegation will submit ideas on the development of the union that result in it becoming a specialised organisation that boost Arab tourism and conduct studies on its development.

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN'S LEADING FIGURES OPEN THEIR HEARTS

A picture in the newspaper, official statements and political activities on the television, official trips and spectacular meetings with heads of state... This is what ordinary people know about the personalities taking decisions in their country. But one seems to forget that, in fact, these heads, of government, ministers, high-ranking officers and director generals are also human beings who have a family life, one or more hobby and who can also laugh and dream...

The Jordan Times has met some of these personalities, who have humbly accepted to reveal the usually hidden aspects of their daily life and who talk of everything with an open heart. This week we meet Jordan's discreet premier, Mr. Mudar Badran.

Discretion is the better part of valour, as the proverb goes. In fact, it is one of the best parts of Prime Minister Mudar Badran. You may think that the Jordanian premier is reserved, cool and a little bit aloof. He is indeed a cool and quiet man full of courtesy. But if you have the chance to stay for a while with Mr. Badran and to speak with him about everything and nothing you will soon discover a man full of life, who will never make you feel that you are taking much of his precious time.

We met Mr. Badran in his house in Shmeisani -- a warm, familiar house. The premier's wife, Mou'mina -- born in Saraygh in Syria -- is a pretty, affable young woman. They have four children: Imad (16), Rim (13), Rana (8) and Lama (4). The Badrans personify the real Jordanian family, which is simple, genuine and welcoming.

Like her husband, Mrs. Badran is not showy at all, although she has her own personality. She is primarily preoccupied with providing the calm atmosphere her husband needs after a full day of work.

The job of a prime minister is a full-time job -- varied but absorbing. The Jordanian premier wakes up between six and seven in the morning. Then he has breakfast with his wife and sometimes with the children. This breakfast consists of tea, one boiled egg, cheese, labneh and marmelade. Then he's off to the Prime Ministry.

"No one can tell how long he will stay there," his wife adds.

It is very often until 10 or 11 in the evening. But he also sometimes comes back in the afternoon to rest a little before rushing off again to his office.

The Public Career

Mudar Mohammad Badran was born in Jarash in 1934. He received his elementary and secondary schooling in Jordan and graduated from the University of Damascus in 1956. He began his public career in 1957 as a legal consultant in the Jordanian Armed Forces

with the rank of lieutenant. He was promoted in 1962 to the rank of captain and occupied the position of legal advisor to the Armed Forces Treasury. He became assistant head of Jordanian Foreign Intelligence in 1965, deputy head of General Intelligence in 1966 and head two years later. In 1970 he retired from the army as a major general.

In 1970, Mr. Badran was appointed Chief Chamberlain at the Royal Court, then Secretary General of the Court. He became national security advisor to His Majesty King Hussein in the following year. From 1972 to 1973, he held the position of deputy head of the Executive Office on Occupied Territories Affairs. From 1973 to 1974 he was Minister of Education and from 1974 to 1976 Chief of the Royal Court. He was named Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs in July 1976.

To go to the People

What does it mean to be prime minister?
"It is first of all a post of

confidence and a great responsibility. I feel that I am at the service of every citizen living in all parts of the country. My big preoccupation is to be able to fulfil the requests of the people. And the best way to really find out people's needs is to go to them -- to spend a day where they are living. These visits to the different regions of the country are much more beneficial than any report.

"We would travel 800 kms a day by car on such visits. You may think it is exhausting, but on the contrary, after each one of these tours I feel relaxed -- physically and morally -- because I have seen by myself the real situation of people."

When he talks of his work, the premier shows great enthusiasm. But generally speaking, he is very cool. Doesn't he ever get angry?

"It happens. But if I must lose my temper, I do it at home. Although I am quiet by nature, I am always making an effort to keep calm. When by the nature of your work you belong to others, you have to be quiet, patient and receptive."

Mrs. Mou'mina Badran

So when he was nominated prime minister, Mr. Badran told his wife that she had to face their new reality and run his house and family life accordingly. And Mrs. Mou'mina Badran managed to handle things very well, even finding time to read and learn the art of making artificial silk flowers. Also, although she never fails to fulfil her official engagements, she always takes care to keep the quiet atmosphere

Next Week:
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker.



The prime minister, his wife and four children pose in their Shmeisani garden.

her husband needs at home.

"Sometimes the children think their father is having a nap, whereas he is compiling documents and reports. Frankly speaking, it happens that I cannot find the time to discuss family problems with my husband. One day I told him: I am going to ask for an appointment from your secretary!"

The Badran children, who are very friendly towards their father, always want to see him more and they often tease him on this subject, especially when he stays at home for some time. They say: "Oh dad, you're delaying yourself today -- you must rush off to your office now."

What does he like and hate in life?

"I like people who are useful to others and who assume their responsibilities, and I like constructive critics.

"I hate lies; irresponsible people; money as a bad master instead of a good servant; and people who don't pay their taxes. I have always been told by my father to pay my taxes. And until now I have never failed to do it."

To what kind of life is the prime minister attracted?

"In my youngest days I wanted to become a doctor. Now

utah City and spend his days off at his farm in Jarash. But now he hasn't much time for these hobbies. Among his favourite authors are Al Manfalouti and Taha Hussein.

A Farm House

When asked what he dreams of for his country, Mr. Badran answers:

"I am not dreaming of a better country, but with my government we are working for such a thing. We want to give the citizens all their rights and we want Jordan to reach the point of self-sufficiency. And we can rely for this on our agricultural and industrial potential.

What does he like and hate in life?

"I like people who are useful to others and who assume their responsibilities, and I like constructive critics.

"I hate lies; irresponsible people; money as a bad master instead of a good servant; and people who don't pay their taxes. I have always been told by my father to pay my taxes. And until now I have never failed to do it."

To what kind of life is the prime minister attracted?

"In my youngest days I wanted to become a doctor. Now

I dream of living in a house built on my farm, where a library will occupy a large place."

Genuine and valuable people are always discrete and hidden.

Labour minister returns after ILO conference

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni returned here Friday after representing Jordan at the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva.

Mr. Ajlouni said that the speech delivered by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the meeting had a strong impact on the proceedings of the conference and the Arab stand.

He added that His Highness met with a number of Arab labour ministers and discussed with them matters related to Arab workers.



Mudar Badran: Enthusiastic when talking about his job.

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Yamani hints at oil price rise on July 1

NEW YORK, June 17 (R). — Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, will probably increase its oil prices by five per cent on July 1, Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told Business Week magazine.

Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying in an interview that his country hoped the move would heal a price rift within the 13-member organization and that other OPEC members who wanted to raise prices 15 per cent this year would forego the final five per cent rise scheduled for July 1.

Sheikh Yamani told the magazine in Riyadh:

"Since the increase by other members of an additional five per cent on July 1 will cause us to pay a higher bill, we in Saudi Arabia found it better to convince them not (to do so) and on our part to make an increase."

"We are in the very stages of working out a compromise, it will be announced very shortly."

Business Week said Sheikh Yamani hinted that Saudi Arabia would again try to keep prices down in 1978 saying: "We will have another price battle at the end of 1977."

He said Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz was asked during a recent visit to Washington to discuss supplying oil for the U.S. strategic stockpile and Saudi Arabia was ready to negotiate on the matter.

Sheikh Yamani told the reporter negotiations to take over the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) were close to a conclusion.

He said Saudi Arabia would set up a national oil company to function as an "umbrella" for oil operations, absorbing Aramco in the process.

New world food strategy is aim of World Food Council meeting

MANILA, June 17 (R). — The World Food Council meets here next Monday with delegates seeking ways to end the scourges of malnutrition and starvation and limit the cycles of grain surplus and shortage.

Ministers and top officials from 36 countries will attend the five-day ministerial meeting and while there is agreement on the ends to be reached, the means remain a subject of controversy.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, who arrives in Manila from an Asian tour, has

said world food demand will double in the next 35 years and a global strategy for both production and equitable distribution is needed now.

Mr. Bergland, who is expected to play a pivotal role in next week's meeting, has said the U.S. will support a system of buffer stocks to minimize wild price fluctuations and ensure those who need food will get it.

But now to arrange this buffer stock system and food aid is perhaps the most controversial question facing the meeting.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.6	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.0	108.1
Syrian pound	81	81.4
Iraqi dinar	933	947
Kuwaiti dinar	1140	1146
Egyptian pound	460	470
Libyan dinar	725	745
UAE dirham	83.8	84.3
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.4	140.8
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	132.8	133.2
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6

U.S. State Department freezes aid requested by Israel for planes

TEL AVIV, June 17 (R). — Israeli newspapers and the state-owned radio said today that officials were concerned at sudden delays in United States economic aid to Israel.

They said an Israeli request to use part of \$100 million of promised aid for the purchase of two Boeing-747 jumbo jets for the El Al Israeli National Airline had been frozen.

Officials had been led to believe that the request would be dealt with favourably within days.

But since the parliamentary elections last month that brought the right-wing Likud Party led by Mr. Menachem Begin to power, aid talks had been postponed at the insistence of the U.S. State Department, the reports said.

The afternoon newspaper Yediot Aharonot said it was the first time the State Department had intervened in questions involving non-military economic aid to Israel.

The radio said the State Department move was seen in Israel as an indication of future economic pressures to be exerted on Israel.

Official spokesmen declined to comment on the press and radio reports.

Saudi Arabia issues 1977-1978 budget

RIYADH, June 17 (AFP). — The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia yesterday issued its budget for the fiscal year 1977-1978 (1977-1978) with a total expenditure of 111,400 million Saudi riyals (\$31,647 million). Of the total expenditure, 67 per cent goes to projects and programmes in the field of development and construction, while 33 per cent are set aside for operating expenses.

The new fiscal policy resembles its predecessor in concentrating on projects and programmes which aim at clearing bottlenecks, foremost among which are programmes of improving and developing basic machinery, such as transport, communications, housing and

municipal services, for which a sum of \$12,238 million (38.6 per cent of the total expenditures) is set aside.

A sum of \$6,800 million (21.5 per cent) of the total budget will go to education, training and health and social services, while a sum of \$1,260 million was set aside for agriculture and water desalination and about \$700 million were earmarked to steady prices of foodstuffs and for encouraging agriculture production and animal breeding.

The kingdom's imports of goods increased at a rate of 112 per cent in 1976 over 1975 as a result of growing demands for goods and materials and for boosting the capacity of transport elements in unloading, distribution and storage.

Cocoa producers, consumers make final try for price compromise

LONDON, June 17 (AFP). — Cocoa producing and consumer countries are to meet in July in a "last-ditch" attempt at compromise on new floor and ceiling prices in the 1975 international agreement, reliable sources said yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the International Cocoa Organization (ICO), which met here this week, broke up with the talks deadlocked.

The producer countries have been asking, since the agreement went into effect, that the prices bringing the buffer stock machinery into play, now fixed at 39 and 55 U.S. cents, should be raised to at least 75 and 91 cents.

The consumer states, after first opposing any price revision, agreed in March to make counter-proposals. They put forward as a basis for discussion

U.S.-Canadian relations may be hurt Hearings probe world uranium cartel

By Bob Horton

WASHINGTON, June 17 (R). — Congressmen probing a world uranium cartel summoned more former Gulf Oil officials to testify today, despite a warning from Canada that U.S.-Canadian relations could be damaged by the investigation.

A house of Representatives commerce subcommittee yesterday opened public hearings after a year-long inquiry to determine why the big oil company allowed a Canadian subsidiary to join the cartel, which is alleged to have rigged uranium prices.

Gulf Oil Chairman Jerry Mc-

afee testified that Gulf Minerals Canada Limited was forced by Canada to participate in a "marketing arrangement" which, he said, also involved governments and producers of France, Australia and South Africa.

In Ottawa, Canadian Finance Minister Donald Macdonald said President Carter should stop the inquiry if he wanted good relations with Canada.

Mr. Macdonald said his country had acted merely to protect its uranium industry from "predatory" pricing tactics by American firms backed by the U.S. government.

The cartel, officially known as the Uranium Marketing Research Organisation, effectively ended in 1974, Mr. Macdonald said.

The subcommittee also released 28 previously secret documents indicating Canada's role in encouraging a uranium cartel.

The documents said officials of the Gulf subsidiary held secret meetings with other uranium producers in Paris in 1972.

Mr. Macdonald said: "At no time did Gulf Minerals Canada Limited voluntarily seek to become a part of any producers' arrangement. It was compelled to do so."

He acknowledged, as the newly released company memorandums and officials' Canadian papers indicated, that Gulf was extremely sensitive at that time to the U.S. anti-trust implications of its involvement in the cartel.

The Canadian government sought to prevent the release of Canadian documents which had been stamped secret. Published reports in Canada today said the Canadian Energy Department was considering an investigation into the release of the documents.

Subcommittee Chairman John Moss said the panel's almost year-long probe of the cartel, showed conclusively that a cartel existed.

The subcommittee is seeking to determine, among other things, to what extent the cartel's activities may have affected U.S. uranium trade.

Mr. Macdonald said uranium prices in the United States had increased for a number of reasons. These included the policies of the U.S. government and foreign nations, the 1978 Arab oil embargo, higher exploration and development costs, and the activities of Westinghouse Corporation, which was buying uranium fuel for its growing number of Westinghouse reactor customers.

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9. Salameh Mnabi	FALHA	Owner	—	45.5

* W. choice: SAKIR, SIT EL KHALIL, ZANAH

SECOND RACE

4:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Al Tallah's Stable	SAHER AL TALLA'A	Sadoun	Talal	57
2. Jean Seznec	ANBAR	Salah	Mikhail	57
3. Mamdooh Al Hafid	KAOHER	Owner	AH	55.5
4. Sami Yaqoub	HILDA	Kamal	Salah	55.5
5. Ismail Salim	MITHAL	Bilou	Radwan	55.5
6. H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Nasser	SINDAH	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
7. Sharifeh Nofah Nasser	TAJ EL AROUS	Ibrahim	—	47

* W. choice: SAHER EL TALLA'A, MITHAL, TAJ EL AROUS

THIRD RACE

4:30 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. El Tallah's Stable	KHAILAN	Sadoun	—	54
2. Tawfiq Ksous	KWAIES	Marmar	Saad	54
3. Ismail Salem	EL KHANSA	Bilou	K. Diab	52.5
4. H.H. Sharif Hussein I Nasser	EL DALEEM	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
5. Sharifeh Nofah Nasser	ANEF	Ibrahim	—	50
6. Wassef Bisharat	OUSHAIRAT	Bilou	Mikhail	45.5

* W. choice: KHAILAN, KWAIES, OUSHAIRAT

FOURTH RACE

5:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES (PONIES)
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Saif El Majali	AL NIES	All	Radwan	54
2. Saif El Majali	RADDAD	AH	Salah	54
3. Tawfiq Ksous	AL HABBAB	Marmar	Saad	54
4. Wassef Bisharat	B. IBRAHIM	Bilou	Mikhail	52.5
5. Sharifeh Zainab Nasser	AL ROKH	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
6. Ali Abu Soukout	AZIZ	Owner	—	50
7. Sami Yaqoub	RABADAN	Kamal	Mousa	47
8. Bahjat Fawous	MANIX	Owner	Ahmad	47

* W. choice: EL HABBAB, EL ROKH, B. IBRAHIM

FIFTH RACE

5:30 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 2,000 METRES

1. Saif El Majali	MARBAB	AH	—	58
2. AH A. Soukout	WADI AMAL	Owner	Mousa	56
3. Khalil F. Borqan	TULL	Marmar	Salah	56
4. Khalil F. Borqan	BOSHRAN	Marmar	Saad	54
5. Bahjat Fawous	A. EL HAWA	Owner	Mikhail	54
6. Ismail Salem	UM EL SAAD	Bilou	Radwan	52.5
7. Sharifeh Nofah Nasser	JOHAR AMMAN	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	52

* W. choice: TULL, A. EL HAWA, JOHAR AMMAN

SIXTH RACE

6:00 p.m.

FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 2,000 METRES

1. Saif El Majali	SINAJ	AH	Radwan	54
2. Imad Kawasmi	AREEN	Owner	Salah	50
3. Yousef Kittameh	NASSAF	Owner	—	50
4. Tawfiq Ksous	HADID	Marmar	Salameh	48
5. Tawfiq Ksous	S. AYOUB	Marmar	Saad	48
6. Abboud Shwairi	M. LEBNAN	Owner	Mikhail	48

* W. choice: SINAJ, AREEN, SABIR AYOUB

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* WASHINGTON, June 17 (R). — The United States has made its final offer to Britain on renewal of their airline treaty and is ready to cut off service between the two countries on June 22 if no agreement is reached, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams said yesterday. "We've gone with our final offer," Mr. Adams told reporters. "Our position is clear and firm. It's really up to them (the British)." Britain wants a larger share of the lucrative transatlantic market. The British and U.S. airlines have made alternative plans to carry their passengers if air links between the two countries are cut.

* UNITED NATIONS, June 17 (R). — Representatives of the developing countries have agreed tentatively on a September 13 resumption of the U.N. General Assembly to review the results of the north-south conference in Paris, informed sources said last night. The assembly is expected to debate for about a week the world economic situation, and the failure of the Paris conference appreciably to narrow differences between the industrialized north and the developing south. The 32nd regular session of the world body is scheduled to open on September 20.

* LONDON, June 17 (R). — Britain's balance of payments slipped back into the red last month after reaching a surplus the previous month which had marked its best trading figures for five years. Imports rose by £96 million and exports fell by £19 million last month and there was a visible trade deficit of £244 million. Against this has to be balanced the invisible earnings, such as shipping, insurance and tourism, which showed a surplus of £220 million. The final trade figure for May, therefore, was a deficit of £24 million.

* FRANKFURT, June 17 (R). — A consortium of international banks has granted a \$500 million loan to the Communist economic organization Comecon, largely to finance the building of a gas pipeline, banking officials here said today. A spokesman for the Dresdner Bank, which heads the consortium, said the seven-year loan was made to Comecon's Moscow-based International Investment Bank (IIB).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	=	1.7195 / 97	U.S. dollars
One dollar	=	2.3540 / 50	West German marks
		2.4880 / 95	Dutch guilders
		2.4890 / 4900	Swiss francs
		36.06 / 07	Belgian francs
		4.9440 / 50	French francs
		885.00 / 10	Italian lire
		272.65 / 80	Japanese yen
		4.4265 / 75	Swedish crowns
		5.2895 / 2905	Norwegian kroner
		6.0560 / 85	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed in fairly active trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. The industrial average was unchanged at the close, but gainers led losers by a good 808 to 551 margin. The market seasawered throughout most of the day, either up or down a fraction from yesterday's close.

Investors remain hesitant and confused about Wall Street's prospects, although there seemed to be a general mood of cautious optimism today. Most groups of shares closed on a mixed to steady tone.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 920.45, unchanged; Transp at 238.80, a gain of 0.39; utilities at 113.83, a gain of 0.32. 21,960,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,090,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds firmed Friday after the retail price index which showed a smaller than expected rise, dealers said. Equities had earlier losses and at 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2.5 at 441.0. Overall trading was quiet.

Government bonds ended with net rises ranging to one half point. Industrials showed net falls of a penny or two but oil firmed.

Gold and Australians eased. U.S. and Canadian stocks firmed. B.P. finished 12p up partly helped by renewed American demand while Shell gained 7p in sympathy.

Gallenkamp advanced to 330p from 254 on news of bid discussions with Fisons. Fisons was 3p off prior to the statement and has lost a further 3p in after hours.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$199.20/oz.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Not a good time to become involved in some confusing condition or a discussion in any other for it could easily become a cause for separation or estrangement. Be careful you do not feel you being imposed upon.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are resentful toward so quietly analyze the situation and do whatever will restore harmony at home. Alleviate those business assures you are under.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get out of that despondent mood and make this an interesting instead of a dull time. Complete work accurately so you that you do not invite criticism of co-workers.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Financial matters seem to handle but will not be if you put new and workable as in operation. Try to build up your savings account.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You may feel grieved, but that is no reason to take it out on others. Prove conditions about you and soon perk up.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take care of irksome tasks, but a practical methods. Don't argue with mate or loved one you invite trouble best avoided.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Friends could be in a poor mood and need cheering up, so do just that and gain their goodwill now. Shop early, then think of entertaining.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may have desires and wishes that are not good for you, so study them well before going after them. Handle credit matters wisely.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Analyze well every detail any new enterprise you may have in mind. Make new contacts but accept only the best of these.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go ahead and make these rightful payments and stop quibbling about them and gain goodwill. Visit friends and relatives.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have to use tact handling problems today or there could be quarrels, or feelings. Don't aggravate one who opposes you or you will be the one to get hurt.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) There're obstacles in the path of your work progress, but if you go around them carefully, you get much done. Not a good day to have to do with co-workers as you are apt to get poor results.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) It's all right to go out for good time, but don't spend money foolishly. Plan time some special interest you understand very well.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
 店飯光觀灣臺
 3rd Circle Jabal Amman
 poppy Chinese food and special family dinner - only JD 1.250 including one up one dish plain rice or bread. Come and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food.
 Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.

RAFFITI THE WORD THAT UPSETS MOST HOMES IS A-S-H

GRAFFITI ZIP CODES SPEED YOUR MAIL TO ITS FIRST BOTTLE-NECK

OUT AND ABOUT

Captain's Cabin
 The fashionable restaurant for you. Graffiti's Bank street. Tel. 2197. AQARA. Open for dinner. Air conditioned. Speciality Italian cuisine. Live Music and dancing.

CHINESE RESTAURANT
 First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abiyah School or C.M.E. Tel. 39063. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service-order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT
 First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25582. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

PEANUTS

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ANDY GAPP

I SUPPOSE IT'S BETTER TELL 'ER ABOUT THE DARTS MATCH, BUT SHE'S NOT GOIN' TO LIKE IT - FIVE NIGHTS IN A ROW I'VE LEFT 'ER ON 'ER OWN...

I'LL HAVE TO CHOOSE ME WORDS CAREFULLY...

PET, WOULD YOU MIND IF -

I AIN'T ASKED YOU YET!

MUTT & JEFF

HOW MUCH AM I BID FOR THIS FINE ANTIQUE? \$60 \$80 \$100 \$125 \$150

I HAVE EIGHTY-

ONE

THE FLINTSTONES

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, FRED HAD A TERRIFIC PHYSIQUE IN COLLEGE

...I EVEN ENTERED TH' MR. AMERICA CONTEST!

...NO KIDDING?... HOW'D YOU MAKE OUT?

...DARN NEAR LOST HIS CITIZENSHIP!

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND Earl "I want you to do a little overtime, but don't worry the firm will pay for your dinner and breakfast."

THE BETTER HALF.

By Barnes

"Wow! You should see the moon that's out tonight - it's a shame it's wasted on married folks like us."

PROVERBS

Many quarrels would not last as long as they do, if the fault was on one side only.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION	GMT	ERC RADIO	AMMAN AIRPORT
Channel 3 & 6: 6:00 News 6:30 Children's programme 6:30 English by television 7:00 What things were rotten 8:00 News in Arabic Channel 3: 7:30 News in Hebrew 7:45 Varieties 8:30 Porridge 8:30 News in English 10:15 Movie of the week Channel 6: 7:30 Family programme 8:30 Arabic series	02:00 News, Press Review 02:15 Letterbox 02:30 Music from Wales 02:45 The World Today 02:50 News, Press Review 02:55 Bob's Business Requests 03:00 News 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Music from Wales 07:45 Letter from London 07:55 Albumist 08:00 News, Reflections 08:15 Europe 08:30 Brass of Britain 1977 08:30 World News 08:35 The World Today 08:45 Financial News 08:45 The Man from the Ministry 10:15 Scotland '77 10:30 Matthew on Music 11:00 News 11:15 Europa 11:30 Call for the Dead 12:00 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Music 21:15 Watchdog	12:00 Sports Round-up 12:45 News, Commentary 13:15 People and Politics 13:30 Saturday Special 14:00 World News 14:05 Saturday Special 14:30 Radio Newsworld 14:35 News Summary 14:40 World News 14:45 Saturday Special 14:50 Sports Round-up 14:55 News 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:05 Theatre of the Air 15:30 Just a Minute 15:35 News, Commentary 15:40 International Festival of Light Music 15:45 Organizing History 15:50 Composed Performances 16:00 Letter from London 16:05 News 16:10 The Week in Wales 16:15 The Week in Wales 21:00 News, Commentary	Arrivals: 8:35 Doha 8:30 Dubai (AZ) 8:35 Muscat, Doha 8:45 Tehran 8:50 Karachi, Dubai 9:15 Kuwait (KAC) 9:30 Kuwait 11:00 Agaba 11:15 Beirut 11:45 Kuwait (KAC) 12:05 Rawalpindi (BA) 12:30 Dammam 12:45 Copenhagen, Frankfurt 12:50 Cairo 12:50 Beirut (MEA) 20:50 London Departures: 6:30 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa) 7:45 Beirut (AF) 8:30 Trif, Bahrain, Jeddah, Ha'il (SDD) 8:30 Beirut (MEA) 8:45 Rome (AZ) 9:30 Agaba 10:15 Kuwait (KAC) 11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam, Vienna, Copenhagen 12:00 London 12:30 Rome, Paris 12:45 Kuwait (KAC) 13:00 Cairo 13:05 London (RA) 14:15 Dammam 14:30 Jeddah 14:35 Kuwait 21:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 21:15 Bahrain, Doha (BA)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 79111
Civil defence rescue	" 23284-4
Fire headquarters	" 22880
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 32881-2
Ministerial centre services (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 38141
Najdah, moving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 3777
Airport information (Arabic)	" 62288

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USCIB)	Tel. 41320
British Council	" 36147-4
French Cultural Centre	" 37000
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 41888
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 42888
Amman Municipal Library	" 38111

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
 © 1977 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
 ♠ A 7 4
 ♥ 7 5 4
 ♦ K 6
 ♣ A J 10 6 5

EAST
 ♠ J 10 9 5 2
 ♥ 9 3 2
 ♦ A 7 2
 ♣ K 7 3

SOUTH
 ♠ K 8 6
 ♥ A K
 ♦ Q 9 8 5 3
 ♣ 9 8 2

The bidding:
 West North East South
 1♥ Pass Pass 1NT
 Pass 3NT Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Queen of ♥

When Brazil won the 1976 World Bridge Olympiad, it became the first small country (in the sense of bridge) to break the stranglehold of the Big Four Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States) who have dominated world championship play in the modern era. Brazil's anchor partnership was Gabriel Chagas and Pedro Paulo Assumpcao. Chagas submitted his bit of wisdom to the second Bols Bridge Tips competition; now Assumpcao has his opportunity in the third Bols contest.

In most deals, says Assumpcao, declarer soon identifies the type of play he needs to make his contract—for instance, suit establishment, or "knocking out an entry. However, that may not be enough to bring home the contract. The secret often lies in the timing.

Consider this hand, where South balanced with one no trump after West's one heart opening bid was passed

round to him. In the balancing position, one no trump shows no more than the equivalent of an opening bid, so North had just enough to go on to game.

West led the queen of hearts, and it was obvious that declarer would have to set up dummy's clubs to make his contract. However, if he goes after clubs immediately, the contract will fail. Even if declarer makes four club tricks, he will have only eight tricks. When he first concedes a club, the defenders will knock out the remaining heart stopper, and when West gets in with the ace of diamonds, he will run three heart tricks.

Once declarer realizes that he will need a diamond trick in addition to four club tricks, the winning line is easy to spot. West is marked with the ace of diamonds for his opening bid, so at trick two declarer must lead a low diamond.

If West rises with the ace of diamonds to knock out the last heart stopper, he sets up the whole diamond suit for declarer, and one club trick is sufficient for the contract. So West must duck, but that isn't any better. After the king of diamonds wins, declarer returns to hand with the king of spades and takes one club finesse. East wins and returns a heart, but declarer repeats the club finesse for his contract.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
 by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOBEG
 SUYFS
 TYRRAM
 DACAFE

Print answer here: "_____"

Answers tomorrow
 Yesterday's Jumbles: HOARY SOGGY PARISH BECAME
 Answer: Openings in the field of dermatology—PORES

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Exploit
- Woe is me
- Pre-eminent
- Hard of seats
- Earth
- Capek play
- Antlia
- Warranty
- Course huming
- Note
- Redoubt
- Undeveloped flowers
- Announcement

DOWN

- Business getters
- Depend on
- Radical
- Encomium
- Disadvantage
- Lever
- Perplexity
- Close friend
- Masterpiece
- Molecule
- Succession
- Cub scout pack
- Stabilize
- Base marker
- Indian
- Principal
- Buff
- Troops
- Druggist
- Thatching island
- River in Spain
- Divan
- Tassel
- Prior to
- Barnel stove
- Foundation
- Pasture
- Tree

Par time 35 minutes AP Newsfeatures

On 2nd day of Soweto's anniversary South African police open fire on blacks

JOHANNESBURG, June 17 (Agencies) — Police opened fire on crowds of blacks in two townships near the southern coastal town of Port Elizabeth today.

Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brig. J. Hugo, said police had been "forced" to fire after large crowds of stone-throwing blacks had set fire to several buildings in the townships of Kabah and Kwanobuhle.

He could not say if anyone had been injured. Five people were wounded when police opened fire in Kabah last night and two blacks died in fires in the township. Reporters were refused permission to enter Kabah today but smoke could be seen rising from burning buildings some distance away.

The second day of violence in Kabah came as the potential flashpoint of Soweto on the outskirts of Johannesburg remained relatively calm. A police spokesman said today that during last night's disturbances in Kabah all six of the township's schools were burned down and several other buildings destroyed. Bus services have been with-

drawn from the two townships and large numbers of riot police have been sent going in. No serious incidents were reported from any other townships in South Africa although police used teargas in Soweto to break up a group of blacks early today.

Soweto Police Chief Brig. Jan Visser told Reuter teargas was fired at a small group of black youths who stooped a police car.

Earlier, Police Minister James Kruger said 14 blacks were shot and wounded in Soweto and in Kabah during yesterday's first anniversary of the start of violent black unrest in Soweto.

Police arrested more than 100 blacks in Kabah last night many of whom were sentenced by a summary court to be caged, Mr. Kruger said. The minister also disclosed that apart from fusillades of teargas, police used rubber bullets for the first time in Soweto yesterday.

Schools remained closed in the township today but most shops opened and greater numbers of blacks went to work than yesterday -- the first day of a two-day strike called by student leaders. The Roman Catholic Arch-

shop of Johannesburg, Mgr. Joseph Fitzgerald, today accused police of throwing teargas grenades within the precincts of a church in Soweto yesterday. He said the teargas was thrown at the end of a service of commemoration for last year's 600 anti-apartheid riot victims.

An Agence France-Presse correspondent present said that police, for no apparent reason, began dispersing Africans as they left the church.

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Paris blasts protest President Brezhnev's forthcoming visit

PARIS, June 17 (R). — A group protesting against Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's visit to France next week bombed two Soviet buildings here overnight and mounted abortive attacks on the Soviet news agency Tass and state airline Aeroflot.

A spokesman for the self-styled Solidarity Resistance Group said the attacks were staged to protest against Mr. Brezhnev's visit because the people of East Europe were "under the yoke of the Red Army."

One blast wrecked the offices of France-USSR magazine and another caused slight damage to the Russian-owned Commercial Bank of Europe. There were no injuries. Police defused devices planted outside the offices of the Soviet news agency Tass and in a restaurant above the offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

PARIS, June 17 (R). — A five-party leftist alliance led by the Marxist Communist Party today won a clear majority in India's West Bengal State Assembly, bumping the Janata and Congress Parties.

The left front had won 173 seats in the 294-member assembly by this afternoon with the results of 70 more seats still to be declared.

The Marxist Communists (CPI-M) had won 136 seats in their own right and seemed certain of an outright majority. Its State Secretariat announced that Mr. Jyoti Basu, 63, the dapper, ascetic, Deputy Chief Minister of the state in a united front government seven years ago, would head the new administration.

It will be the first time a Communist Party has held power in its own right in any Indian state since independence in 1947.

The rival Communist Party of India has for the past eight years been a senior partner in the government of the south Indian state of Kerala and provided the chief minister of the state until March this year. The CPI-M, which was for-

Idi Amin intends to maintain "trade relations" with Britain despite latest break in ties

NAIROBI, June 17 (R). — Uganda's President Idi Amin has adopted a conciliatory tone about his relations with Britain after London's decision to break its last diplomatic links with his country.

The president, who told the country last night that he had been carried 17 kms. by 19 unidentified people to hear yesterday's annual budget speech at the Kampala Conference Centre, said the withdrawal of Britain's last two diplomats in Kampala did "not change anything."

In an impromptu speech broadcast live by Uganda Radio, Field Marshal Amin said: "We will not break any trade relations with Britain and will do everything possible to maintain good understanding with people of Britain here."

Observers here said the president's remarks were in sharp contrast to the diatribes he made against Britain throughout the Commonwealth summit conference, which ended in his absence in London on Wednesday.

His remarks referred to earlier Uganda Radio reports that a group of Britons had volunteered to carry the president shoulder-high for 40 kms. to demonstrate their support for the people of Uganda. "I think you have heard that I was being carried... by 19 people who managed to carry me for only 11-and-a-half miles (17 kms.) and they were very tired," the president said.

He did not specify whether the bearers were British. Members of the country's British Community carried him in a litter to the opening of the Organisation of African Unity summit in Kampala in 1975. The 240 Britons living in Uganda are forbidden to leave the country and are not allowed to meet or travel in groups of more than three. Two who were allowed to leave were the diplomats who had been staffing a British interest section at the French Embassy in Kampala. They were withdrawn on Wednesday night following attacks on their activities and official Ugandan protests to France.

The Foreign Office said in other embassy would be asked to represent British interests in Uganda. Britain severed diplomatic relations with Uganda last July and the decision to withdraw the remaining officials has left the Britons living there more isolated than ever. President Amin told his audience at the conference centre that the decision to pull out British envoys -- Mr. Alfred Ian Glasby and Mr. Robert Victor Welbourn -- had not surprised him.

"This does not change anything," he said. "It does not mean I cannot get my clothes from Britain." The president told his people: "I don't want any British man to be mistreated in Uganda. I want you to keep good understanding with them." An aviator who ignored this was "heading for trouble from me," he added.

Asked whether Egypt would attend the conference if Israel did not express its readiness to withdraw from the occupied West Bank, Mr. Sadat said: "I will not go to Geneva to discuss the possibility of achieving the Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war."

He said the state of war with Israel would not be ended as long as one Israeli soldier remained on any Arab territory occupied in 1967. President Sadat said the Palestine problem was the crux of the Middle East crisis and called for the creation of a Palestinian state embracing the West Bank and the Gaza strip linked by a corridor.

President Sadat said this could be followed by implementing obligations stipulated on the two sides in Security Council resolutions and the termination of the state of war officially. "I believe these are the contents of the peace treaty to be concluded in Geneva," the president said according to the agency.

He said Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories could be completed in three to six months. Lebanon should also attend the Geneva conference because it has borders with Israel and there is a truce agreement between Lebanon and Israel, the president added.

Asked on the prospects of the Arabs using oil as a weapon to defeat Israel, President Sadat said he did not like to threaten anyone just as he did not like being threatened. "We want to give peace all the momentum needed. In case peace does not materialise then we have to revise the whole matter. In this case the decision will not be mine but of all Arab leaders," he said.

Earlier, the Senate decided not to recommend a proposal, approved by its Foreign Relations Committee, to partially lift the American trade embargo with Cuba. The proposal would have allowed the sale to Cuba of U.S. medical supplies and agricultural and food commodities, while maintaining the ban on the sale of other American goods, as well as on all Cuban sales to the United States.

The Senate urged Mr. Carter to take Cuba's military presence in Africa into account in his negotiations aimed at normalising U.S.-Cuban relations. It also passed a resolution urging the president to protect the rights of U.S. citizens whose property had been confiscated by the Castro government in 1959 in the negotiations.

The Cubans and South Korean issues dominated a debate on efforts to revive cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Prime Minister Morarji Desai told parliament today, Canada decided to ban further nuclear cooperation with India in May, 1976. It suspended its nuclear assistance programme to this country after India exploded an atomic device in 1974. Mr. Desai said the agreement followed his talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during the Commonwealth conference in London. He made the announcement only a few hours after his return from Europe.

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President Sadat said this could be followed by implementing obligations stipulated on the two sides in Security Council resolutions and the termination of the state of war officially. "I believe these are the contents of the peace treaty to be concluded in Geneva," the president said according to the agency.

He said Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories could be completed in three to six months. Lebanon should also attend the Geneva conference because it has borders with Israel and there is a truce agreement between Lebanon and Israel, the president added.

Asked on the prospects of the Arabs using oil as a weapon to defeat Israel, President Sadat said he did not like to threaten anyone just as he did not like being threatened. "We want to give peace all the momentum needed. In case peace does not materialise then we have to revise the whole matter. In this case the decision will not be mine but of all Arab leaders," he said.

Earlier, the Senate decided not to recommend a proposal, approved by its Foreign Relations Committee, to partially lift the American trade embargo with Cuba. The proposal would have allowed the sale to Cuba of U.S. medical supplies and agricultural and food commodities, while maintaining the ban on the sale of other American goods, as well as on all Cuban sales to the United States.

The Senate urged Mr. Carter to take Cuba's military presence in Africa into account in his negotiations aimed at normalising U.S.-Cuban relations. It also passed a resolution urging the president to protect the rights of U.S. citizens whose property had been confiscated by the Castro government in 1959 in the negotiations.

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Janata loses West Bengal to leftists

NEW DELHI, June 17 (R). — A five-party leftist alliance led by the Marxist Communist Party today won a clear majority in India's West Bengal State Assembly, bumping the Janata and Congress Parties.

The left front had won 173 seats in the 294-member assembly by this afternoon with the results of 70 more seats still to be declared.

The Marxist Communists (CPI-M) had won 136 seats in their own right and seemed certain of an outright majority. Its State Secretariat announced that Mr. Jyoti Basu, 63, the dapper, ascetic, Deputy Chief Minister of the state in a united front government seven years ago, would head the new administration.

It will be the first time a Communist Party has held power in its own right in any Indian state since independence in 1947.

The rival Communist Party of India has for the past eight years been a senior partner in the government of the south Indian state of Kerala and provided the chief minister of the state until March this year. The CPI-M, which was for-

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Supreme Soviet ends 2-day session with warm tribute to new President Brezhnev

MOSCOW, June 17 (Agencies) — The Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's parliament, today ended a two-day session with a glowing tribute to Kremlin chief Leonid Brezhnev, appointed yesterday to the presidency.

Session Chairman Vitaly Ruben told the 1,517 deputies in the Grand Kremlin Palace that Soviet citizens in all walks of life had sent messages welcoming their decision to elect Mr. Brezhnev as head of state.

The messages stressed Mr. Brezhnev's "outstanding great contribution to the cause of Communist construction, the struggle for peace and international cooperation," Tass news agency quoted Mr. Ruben as saying.

"We totally and fully share the thoughts and feelings of Soviet people and join with them," he said. The parliament, which meets briefly two or three times a year to approve legislation, voted unanimously to remove President Nikolai Podgorny from office minutes before electing Mr. Brezhnev.

The 70-year-old Soviet leader became the first in the nation's history to combine the top state and party jobs. The Supreme Soviet, which meets again in October, spent the majority of its session discussing forestry legislation.

Party chief Leonid Brezhnev disclosed here today that the Central Committee's decision to take him head of state was taken on May 25 -- one day after the dismissal of President Podgorny. Mr. Brezhnev, speaking at a meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, justified his double post by "the growing role of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union." A role which has been highlight-

ed by the plan for a new Soviet Constitution. "The Soviet Communist Party is the ruling party and has always determined, and will continue to determine, the policies to be followed in the most important questions in the life of the state," Tass quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying.

Ordinary Russians bear more about Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev through the official Soviet press than about anyone else in the world. Yet to most of them their new president is a man of mystery. In the 1970s Mr. Brezhnev has acquired more and more of the attributes and formal bon-

ours once associated with the cult built up around Joseph Stalin. Yet the growing personality cult that surrounds him never touches on details which people in the West expect to learn about their leaders.

Ask the average Russian about Mr. Brezhnev's family -- he has a son and a daughter -- his likes and dislikes or his life style and the answer is likely to be a shrug of incomprehension. Western theories in recent years that he has heart trouble, leukaemia or cancer of the jaw have never been confirmed. The only disclosure ever made about his health was that he suffered from a "cold-type illness" in 1975 when he was absent from public view for 51 days.

At 70, however, Mr. Brezhnev is evidently ageing. He now wears a hearing aid and a Westerner who met him recently said: "You have to talk loudly to him." His difficulties of speech have also worsened. American sources said that when he met U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last March, even his own long-time personal interpreter had to ask him sometimes to repeat himself.

According to West German sources, the Soviet leader appeared to have lost vitality during talks this week with Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. At the same time, he remained master of all the subjects they covered, the sources said.

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